

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 13,092.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

PRICE 2d.

BIRTHS.

AIR.—March 17, Mrs. James C. Air, of a son.—COOK.—March 24, at her residence, No. 3, Elizabeth-terrace, Waterloo-street, Balmain; Mrs. S. Kemball Cook, of a daughter.

FRANCIS.—February 1, at Atric House, Pittman-square, Melville, the wife of Charles Francis, Totonga Station, Victoria, of a daughter.

HUNT.—February 23, at her residence, City Stores, Goulburn, Mrs. Arthur Hunt, of a daughter.

LITTLE.—February 17, at the Grange, Newtown, the wife of John Little, of a daughter.

OSBORN.—March 14, at Foxton, the wife of George Osborne, of a son.

SPITH.—March 1, at her residence, 457, Pittman-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Sydney Smith of Railway Department, of a son.

SWAIN.—March 16, at her residence, Gledsford Cottage, Gledsford, Balmain, the wife of F. E. Swain, of a daughter.

WALTER.—March 15, at her residence, Woodburn Park, Rockwood, the wife of J. J. Walters, of a daughter, being well.

Deaths.

BLAKNEY.—March 14, at the residence of his parents, Venetian Terrace, Wymondham, Norfolk, John, only son of John and Ellen Blakney, aged 3 days.

BILLINGTON.—March 13, at his parents' residence, Ryde, Henry William, fifth son of James and Elizabeth Billington, aged 29 years. Funeral at Ryde on Saturday, March 17, at 2 p.m.

BLACK.—March 13, at the residence of her father, 452, Pittman-street, Berry Hill, Mary Sophia, the dearly beloved wife of W. J. Fletcher, and eldest daughter of W. A. T. Fletcher.

BLAKE.—March 13, at her residence, City Stores, Goulburn, Mrs. Arthur Hunt, of a daughter.

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WALTER.—March 15, at her residence, Woodburn Park, Rockwood, the wife of J. J. Walters, of a daughter, being well.

THE MELLAWRA.—S. N. CO'S STEAMERS.—TO ULUDULLA.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m. and 11 p.m.

ULUDULLA.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.

BATEMAN'S BAY AND MELBOURNE.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.

MORUYA.—To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.

SHALAHAVEN.—To-morrow, 11 p.m.

MERIMBULL.—Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.

DEA (WFOULD BAY).—Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.

ZATHA (for Sago).—Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

FROM LINE-STREET WHARF, FOOT OF ERKINE-STREET.

THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 8, THE KEMBLA.

THIS NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11, THE COLAROY.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11, THE KEMBLA.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, THE KEMBLA, leaving NEWCASTLE ON SUNDAY NIGHT, at 12.

Steam.

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Shipping.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

The powerful steamship MENMUR, 1,000 tons, commander, under contract with the Queensland Government, carrying H.M.'s mail, will leave the Company's Jetty, Smith's Wharf, on SATURDAY, March 20, at noon.

For all particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG, via FOY DARWIN.—S. N. NORMANDY, S. G. Green, commander, will sail on or about 30th March, with passengers and cargo, for the above port.

For all particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

PORTFORTY-NIGHT MAIL SERVICE.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY TO EUROPE.

The fare by this Company's Steamships will be future as follows:

TO SOUTHAMPTON: 1st class, £75; 2nd class, £45.

TO BRINDISI: 1st class, £65; 2nd class, £40.

AND VENICE: 1st class, £65; 2nd class, £40.

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Henry Moore, Agent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAM COMMUNICATIONS between SYDNEY AND AUCKLAND.

The undersigned will dispatch the steamship LECTRA, 1,500 tons, to SYDNEY, THURSDAY, 21st MARCH, 1880.

TO MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE, BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.

The undersigned will dispatch the STEAMERS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTHERS WHARF, foot of King-street:

FOR MELBOURNE.

LURUA ... John Pain ... TO-MORROW, Friday, at 3

RODONO ... J. R. Clark ... TUESDAY, March 23.

FOR BRISBANE ... TUESDAY, March 23.

FOR MARYBOROUGH ... TUESDAY, March 23.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON ... TUESDAY, March 23.

FOR MELBOURNE.

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FOR MELBOURNE.

Works. He gathered from Professor Smith's speech the other night, that he regarded the appointment of such a Minister as bound to become a necessity. He did not see why this Minister for Education needed to be guarded against corruption by the bulk of an irresponsible Council. He had made up his mind that as far as he could, he would not let Mr. Piddington as to the mode of meeting Public school buildings, and he thought that as in the case of the Public school at Paddington, effort had been made to waste as much money as possible on them without considering practicalities. The hon. member said, "I hope that the bill would be passed mostly in its present form, and that the clause under discussion would be passed that they might get a responsible Minister. Who knew if Professor Smith might not be the first Minister? (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. HOLT thought that if Mr. A. Campbell reflected he would see that the Minister for Education would have less patronage than any other.

Mr. DE SALIS thought that the hon. member had forgotten that he was likely to have 15,000 school, and said that no retrospective law could be exercised with regard to these. The hon. member was not exercising his usual discretion in saying so.

Mr. FOSTER hoped they would come to a decision, as no amendment had been proposed, and time would be wasted.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL moved the omission of the words "and the powers and authorities hitherto exercised by the said Council" as they are now being transferred to the Executive Council, "on the behalf of the Executive Council, now being on his behalf." The effect of that would be that there would be no suggestion in the clause to disintinctively a Board of advice if the Minister chose to appoint one.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought the amendment open to great objection.

The amendment was negatived, and the clause was put and passed: as was also clause 2, "Sum appropriated by Parliament for education how to be expended."

Clause 3, providing for the appointment of teachers as Civil servants, was put.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said an important step to convert all school teachers into Civil servants ought to be taken as soon as possible. At present teachers are not entitled to receive allowances. It was true that these persons might have created a fund which would have given them a retiring allowance. He knew one old man of 72 who would be turned adrift, and this would be a strong argument in favour of the proposal. He had no objection to the clause to disintinctively a Board of advice if the Minister chose to appoint one.

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Mr. DE SALIS thought that 15,000 persons would then be added to the Civil Service, and be like an army of locusts. He did not think so many as that would be added to it; but if there were 2000, it was not the an amount that would be added to the Civil Service. The result of that would be that there would be a good deal of danger in the course suggested. He presumed the female teachers would be Civil servants.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL did not see how they could help, after passing the first clause, appointing a responsible Minister, who would have power of appointment or dismissal of teachers. They would necessarily be civil servants. Without this clause the bill would be worthless or incomplete.

Mr. HOLT hoped there was no intention to discuss any of the Civil servants without cause. He rose specially to say that he hoped the teachers would not be deprived of any privileges they now possessed. There was this difference between the Civil servants and the teachers of the State: the teachers gave 2 per cent. on a retiring allowance, and this had been found to work advantageously.

Professor SMITH did not like this clause. It was a very serious matter to hand over 2000 teachers to the control of a political Minister. The method of assistance mentioned by Mr. Holt was a very bad one. He did not like it. He did not like it at first, but it had worked well; but he doubted whether it would work under a Minister.

The clause was agreed to, as were also clauses 1—"Land for the purposes of education"—and "Public schools."

Clause 6, "Classes of school to be established and maintained," was proposed.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said that this would require most serious consideration. Evening schools naturally follow the sub-clause providing for Public schools. He quite agreed with it that the State should be the funder of the poor, but he did not think the people should be encouraged to consider themselves as paupers by allowing their children to be educated gratuitously at the expense of the State. He thought that was calculated to lower the standard of self-respect. By paying 2 per cent. the parents would only pay 1½ per centum out of the £3 which the education of each child cost. The tone of public morality would be lowered by this.

The clause, as read, stood part of the bill.

Clause 7, "In all schools, under this Act, the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian, but the words 'secular instruction' shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinct from special religious teaching, and shall be taught in the history of England and in the history of Australia shall form part of the course of secular instruction."

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL wished to know why it was proposed to teach the history of England and Australia only.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON pointed out that the clause did not necessarily imply that only the history of England and of Australia would be taught in schools. The history of these countries were to form part of the instruction given.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL proposed the omission of the clause, "but the words 'secular instruction' shall be held to include general religious teaching, as distinguished from dogmatic or polemical theology."

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON pointed out that this clause had hitherto worked satisfactorily, and he did not, therefore, desire to have it altered.

Mr. SMITH was of opinion that although the phrasing of the clause was not strictly logical, it conveyed a meaning which was generally acceptable to the community. (Hear, hear.)

The question was then put, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause, which was affirmed.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL moved the omission of the word "the," in the fourth line, and also the words "of England and in the history of Australia."

Mr. JOHN HAY thought that the teaching of history was one of those things which it was necessary to be impressed with the spirit of disinterestedness. It was important that children should be initiated in the study of general history, so that they might be enabled to improve themselves in this branch of instruction according to their opportunities when they left school.

Mr. FOSTER thought it was essential that some provision should be made for teaching the history of England and Australia in the Public schools.

Mr. SMITH moved that a knowledge of history was the least important subject to the children of the poorer classes who had to go into the world to earn their living. The Council of Education had carefully considered the matter of teaching history in the schools, and they considered that the Government did not think it necessary to teach the history of the colonies, and in the history of Australia.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL proposed the omission of the clause, "but the words 'secular instruction' shall be held to include general religious teaching, as distinguished from dogmatic or polemical theology."

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Clauses 8, to establish Public schools, was agreed to.

Clause 10, "If in any locality where a Public school has been established, the Minister may, by a written notice, apply by petition on behalf of not fewer than ten persons for the establishment of an Evening Public school, the Minister may, on being satisfied of all the circumstances, establish such school. Provided that all such schools shall be in the charge of a properly trained teacher."

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL moved that progress be reported. The hour was late, and the question to be important to risk the absence of a question time.

The motion was negatived on division by 14 to 3.

The clause was agreed to without amendment. Mr. Charles Campbell and Mr. John Campbell alone opposing it.

Clause 11, "In any locality where a Public school has been established, for each child up to four children of one family, and for four or any larger number of the same family, the total amount of fees shall not exceed one shilling. And in every case the fees shall be regulated by the teacher in charge of the school under regulations to be made for such purpose to the Colonial Treasurer, and shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL moved that progress be reported.

Mr. DE SALIS also thought that it was high time to adjourn.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL withdrew his motion.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON moved that progress be reported.

The motion was agreed to, progress reported accordingly, and leave obtained to sit again next day.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. WATSON moved the second reading of the Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), which he explained was intended to make provision for Supply necessary for the month of March.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was subsequently passed through the remaining stages, and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. HENRY PARKES in moving the postponement of the order of the day for the second reading of the Church and School Lands Dedication Bill until after the order of the day for the further consideration in committee of the bill, said that opportunity to state that he would proceed with the Church and School Lands Dedication Bill as soon as possible after his hon. friend the Minister for Works had dealt with the Tramways Extension Bill, and that he intended to place

its stages accordingly, and was transmitted to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

At twenty minutes to 11 o'clock the House adjourned until next day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 39 minutes past 4.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. LACKY informed Mr. W. C. BROWN that the annual grants for roads under trustees would be made available in a day or two.

Mr. SIR PAIKES informed Mr. P. Fitcher that the buildings in the Domain that followed being the Botanic, Agricultural Hall, Art Gallery, photographic gallery, post office, buildings, judges' offices, and live stock buildings. The other buildings were not Government property, but were the property of the Government. The buildings would be removed after the close of the Exhibition.

The private proprietors would be required to remove their buildings at their own expense, but the date had not yet been fixed.

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The clause, as read, stood part of the bill.

Mr. HENRY PARKES laid the following papers on the table:—Commodore's reports of inspection of the Naval Brigade; return showing the number of electors on the roll in each electoral district of New South Wales.

Mr. LACKY moved the adoption of a third schedule, for extensions of the tramway system to Pyrmont, Cook's River, Botany Bay, and Forest Lodge and Campdown.

Mr. BURNS asked what the Government intended to do with regard to a tramway at St. Leonards, or the North Shore?

Mr. MACINTOSH pointed out that Balmain was a very populous suburb, and quite entitled to have the benefit of a tramway.

Mr. LACKY thought the Government had undertaken as much as they could, possibly carry out at the present moment, and the lines they had undertaken would afford a very large amount of accommodation to the public, and by this time there were quite a number of lines, and the Government would be in a position to ask the House to grant authority to complete the tramway to Balmain, as it would not be necessary to do so without demanding a monopoly of the streets; but they would not, and that was the main justification for the proposal. He hoped the Government would permit the experiment to be tried, and if it proved the success that he expected, no doubt the Government would, at an early day, do something more in the same character.

The motion for the omission of the part of the schedule referring to the tramway between Camden and Campbelltown, was negatived.

The schedule as read, was agreed to, as was also the second schedule of the bill.

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Mr. BURNS asked what the Government intended to do with regard to a tramway at St. Leonards, or the North Shore?

Mr. MACINTOSH pointed out that Balmain was a very populous suburb, and quite entitled to have the benefit of a tramway.

Mr. LACKY thought the Government had undertaken as much as they could, possibly carry out at the present moment, and the lines they had undertaken would afford a very large amount of accommodation to the public, and by this time there were quite a number of lines, and the Government would be in a position to ask the House to grant authority to complete the tramway to Balmain, as it would not be necessary to

five years before there can be any transfer, and it will take a very clever man to prove, under the new law, that he has been residing continuously in two widely different places at the same time. Such a provision should make a clean sweep of the *soi-disant* Gladstones, Cossons, and Brights, who were beginning to be such distinguished and ubiquitous free selectors in New South Wales. The new clause, respecting selling land, without competition, in single acres for church sites and parsonages, could not do very much harm; but neither can it do much good, and it is scarcely worth putting on our statute-book a new endowment of religion at a time when religious ascendancy in the State is becoming an obsolete theory in all free countries. The alteration in the minimum rent of runs is meant to encourage the occupation of back blocks. Instead of a pound per square mile, runs taken up under the first and second leases are to be appraised at a rental not lower than 10s. per square mile. That will give enterprising graziers, who take up the small area of new country still remaining unlet in this colony, ten years for proving their experiments at half rents, and if they succeed they can well afford to pay the full price at the end of that term. After all, a rent of £100 per annum for a hundred square miles of country is not exorbitant; and in such operations as squatting a difference of £50 per annum cannot turn the scales between success and failure.

On the whole, most of the amendments of the Council are worthy of that name, although they scarcely reach first-class importance. None of them can atone for the iniquity of retrospective legislation contained in the second clause, and for the reduction in the legal value for improvements at a time when the beneficial occupation of the land is more than ever vital to our prosperity. If a State departs at all from the policy of selling land to its citizens upon free and open competition alone, then it should secure for the public a full equivalent for the reduction in price. One half of that equivalent is now to be surrendered in regard to all outstanding selections, although thousands of other selections have been forfeited for failure to complete the other half; and the reduction is to apply to all future selections, although the increase of population, the construction of a thousand miles of railway, and sixteen thousand miles of common roads, and the general progress of settlement, ought to make the concentration of labour upon the soil more remunerative now than it ever could be hitherto. How much better it would have been to confine free selection to districts sufficiently near a market to render settlement possible, and lease the distant interior upon a definite tenure for a term of years, gradually resuming it in accordance with the demands of the settler. As it is, we have simply compelled the pastoral lessee to buy what he did not want, and our easy terms of purchase have enabled him to create big estates which are no more productive now than when they were waste lands of the Crown, and which never can be made properly productive, except by the application of an amount of human labour fully equivalent to the dead capital they entomb. Some day that capital must rise again, and rich owners can afford to wait; but the public, in addition to this wholesale alienation of cheap land, will have to pay the loss of interest in one form or another up to the uttermost farthing.

The Legislative Council means business, but seems indisposed to hurry over it. The debate on the second reading of the Public Instruction Bill closed at an early hour yesterday. The motion was carried without a division, and some progress was made with detail in committee. There was a lively and interesting discussion, however, upon the question of transferring the administration of the school system from the council to a responsible Minister. Some plain truths were uttered on the subject of Ministerial responsibility; and from the extraordinary perturbation and excitement which they appeared to produce in the mind of Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, it was not difficult to infer that some of them at least must have struck home. The fact is, as Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL well pointed out, that so far as the interests of the public are concerned, the responsibility of a Minister is very often a fiction, and little or nothing more. In the eyes of some people it is a thing the very name of which should command a sort of reverence and unquestioning trust; but in the light of the facts that is an exaggeration. The balance of argument is in favour of the proposed change, because in support of it there is that strongest of all arguments—the one which arises from necessity, or something very much like it. The course of events has for some time past indicated that sooner or later the transfer must be made; and, under the circumstances, the wisest course is to make it and make the best of it. One great difficulty in the matter is cleared away by the bill as it now stands, because the Minister would have only one uniform undenominational system to carry out, and not a mixed system under which the State, besides establishing and maintaining its own Public schools, granted aid to private schools upheld for purely Denominational purposes. Sir JOHN ROBERTSON's championship of Ministerial responsibility was a little Quixotic; it was a tilt at windmills. To suggest that a political Minister, who holds his office by reason of his ability to create and keep together a body of adherents or followers, is under a special liability to political pressure, is not the same thing as to affirm that a man to be a responsible Minister must be a scoundrel. A real and substantial objection is not to be removed by setting up and knocking down an imaginary one. But leaving Sir JOHN ROBERTSON to dispose of the "soundreels," let us see what Mr. RAMSAY, the new Minister for Education in Victoria, says about some of the risks to which the administration of the education system of that colony has actually been found to be exposed under the protection of responsibility. Addressing his constituents, last week, he said:—"Great complaints had been made for many years by the teachers, that their positions were of an undesigned character, and that political influence interfered to an alarming extent with the appointments. Political influence, in that respect was a curse to the colony. It was ruinous to most of the departments, and the Education department suffered from it more, perhaps, than any other department. He believed that down to the minor appointments of pupil teachers nothing was done without the interference of members of Parliament, and the consequence was that modest and efficient teachers were in great dread of being passed over because

they were not able to command the requisite amount of political influence." And again:—"There had also been great complaints about the enormous expense of the Educational system. Its cost was to a very great extent increased by the very political influence he had been speaking of. For instance, he found that in a large number of schools, and particularly in one district, special assistants had been appointed by the Minister in defiance of the regulations." True, these remarks refer to what has been done across the border, and under the *Bazaar* Ministry. But are we superior to dangers to which our neighbours are liable? and did not the *Bazaar* Ministry take special pride in its advocacy of the doctrine of responsibility to the people? Are we not witnessing at the present moment, in the treatment of another question by our own Government and Assembly an imitation of the *Bazaar* policy? The change in the management of public education may be expedient, or even necessary; but it is a change that ought not to be made blindfold, or with a wilful disregard of possible consequences.

The references made to the practice of the House of Commons, in respect to money bills, would be pertinent if the House of Commons worked under a written Constitution. But the British Constitution is a thing of growth, and not of manufacture. The relative status of Kings, Lords, and Commons, has been for generations in a state of flux, and has been settled according to the power which each could bring to the struggle. Each took what it could, and kept what it could. Under such circumstances the assertion of the Commons was in accordance with tradition, and even with the necessity of the case. But in these colonies we commenced our Constitutional career with a definite and legalised arrangement, and any alteration which is not equally legal would be revolutionary. When, therefore, Sir HENRY PARKES practically says to the Assembly, "The House of Commons got its privileges by constantly asserting them, and we must get ours in the same way," he altogether mistakes the situation. The House of Commons was not undermining statute law in what it did. It was simply fighting in a great, but straggling, manner, by means of which I was squeezed out of Parliament." After the dispatch of this reply, Mr. Sutherland was waited upon by two deputations who represented electors of the Clarence. They urged Mr. Sutherland to allow himself to be nominated, and offered to return him free of expense. But Mr. Sutherland again declined to become a candidate at present. He told his friends, however, that it is his intention to seek a seat in Parliament at the next general election.

On the difference between the two Houses in this colony, the *Bazaar* *Argus* has the following comments:—"When we remember that the Council did nothing more than exercise its admittedly legal and constitutional powers to rectify an error caused by the Assembly's idleness or indifference, and to define the obligations of the people with that accuracy which is essential to public liberty, we read the following remarks with wonder and amazement:—Sir HENRY PARKES declared that 'the step was entirely unprecedented, and he questioned whether such an instance of unprovoked insult had occurred in any legislative body, or such an unnecessary step taken merely for the purpose of showing a contemptuous feeling for the other branch of the Legislature.' It appears to us that the accusation brought by the wolf against the lamb was not more unjust than Sir HENRY PARKES's charge against the House which he evidently wishes to denounce. The conduct of Sir HENRY PARKES in the matter is not more strange than are the arguments by which he attempts to justify it. He admits that both Houses exist under a written Constitution, from which they derive all the powers they possess, and also allows that under that statute the Upper House has the power of amendment which it exercised. But he maintains that it is necessary for the Assembly to claim equal rights with the House of Commons in dealing with the appropriation of money. He reminds the Assembly that there was a time when the House of Lords was the more powerful Chamber, and that the House of Commons has won its rights and privileges by insisting upon them. And, finally, he holds that the Upper House, as in every former instance, has been the originator of the cause of difference, not the Assembly. We shall not argue these points at length until we are in possession of a full report of the hon. member's last speech on the subject. While awaiting this, we deny the necessity mentioned. The extreme financial privileges of the House of Commons are survivals from the time when the people of England were wringing their liberties from the Crown and aristocracy. The assertion of the power of the purse was the principal weapon with which the battle of English freedom was fought and won, but now that the conflict is over, and the rights of the British race are founded on a basis as immovable as a rock, it is folly to go about brandishing an antiquated implement in the face of all others. The danger now is, not that any body in the State will encroach upon the rights of the popular Assembly, but that popular assemblies, having acquired almost despotic control over everybody and everything, will degenerate into public nuisances, and be swept away eventually as burdens too grievous to be borne."

We predicted that the present method of collecting tickets at the Sydney Railway Station would be found to be a mistake, and it seems that our prediction is turning out to be correct. It has been discovered that many persons have been in the habit of travelling either without tickets altogether or in carriages of a higher class than they have been entitled to use, and it is stated that Sunday night last no less than twenty offenders were detected by a single porter. Where the offence of this kind is proved, the proper course to be followed by the authorities ought to be clear enough. The railway regulations not only prohibit the travelling in a first-class carriage on a second-class ticket, but attach a penalty of £10 to the offender. Such a penalty must be held to be just one. The man who, by scheming, manages to get out of paying money is as guilty of fraud as the man who actually steals it, and a few judicial applications of that truth might have a wholesome effect on those who travel in railway carriages by paying less than is due, or without paying anything at all. The regulations bearing on the offence in question should be exhibited in all railway carriages, as in Victoria. This would probably supply a check to the class of passengers referred to. But it will probably be found that no amount of vigilance will wholly prevent the evil complained of while the present mode of collecting tickets is continued. It is to be feared that as long as fraud is possible there will be persons capable of committing it, and under the present system about the only check on fraud is the periodical inspection of the porters. On the Continent of Europe it is impossible for a second-class passenger to get into a first-class carriage; and in America fraud is equally difficult, since the tickets are collected while the train is in motion. If the American carriages were generally used on our own suburban lines the same practice could be adopted here. Under present circumstances it will probably be found that the only safe course is that of collecting the tickets in the carriages. But, instead of doing this at the last station, but one, as was formerly the custom here, it is usual in Victoria, to collect the tickets at the terminal station; the advantage of this being that the number of hands available at the terminus makes it easier to get the work done in a great deal less time. There is no system of ticket collecting to which objections may not be made; but the longer the present system is continued, the more clearly it is likely to be seen that a more objectionable one could hardly have been devised.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE R. M. S. Siam, with the English mails via Suez, to February 18, arrived at King George's Sound yesterday morning. In another column we publish a telegraphic summary of European and Eastern news. The Sydney portion of the mails by the Siam are due here on Friday, March 26.

INFORMATION was received yesterday morning that the Orient steamer *Sovate* arrived at the Cape from Plymouth on the 13th, and the Chimbaboro on the 14th.

The Legislative Council, yesterday, Mr. Samuel gave notice of his intention to move to-day, that the first reading of the Stamp Duties Bill stand as order of the day for the next sitting day, whereupon Sir Alfred Stephen gave notice of his intention to move a series of resolutions affirming the right of the Council, under its Constitution, to amend money bills in all other respects than to increase or diminish taxation; that the Council in the Stamp Duties Bill only made an alteration to remove a doubt, and in harmony with the views of the Assembly; but that the House, in view of the urgency for the passing of the measure, would no longer insist on the exercise of its privilege with respect to it. The debate on the Public Instruction Bill was resumed and concluded. The motion for the second reading was agreed to without division, and the House went into committee and dealt with the first 10 clauses. The temporary Supply Bill for March was passed.

The following arrangements have been made by Sir George Wigram Allsop, Speaker, for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the electoral district of The Clarence, in room of Mr. Thomas Baden, resigned.—Place of nomination, Grafton; date of writ, Wednesday, 17th March; date of nomination, Friday, 2nd April; polling day, Wednesday, 7th April; return of writ, 20th April.

The bill for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors to be introduced by Sir HENRY PARKES, will create a Licensing Board for the city of Sydney

and county of Cumberland; such Board to grant licences for the sale of liquor whether wholesale or retail, as well as nearly all other licences. It is also contemplated to give this Board power to withdraw licences altogether if sufficient reason were shown. It will also create authorities in the country districts with similar duties, with a right for the applicants to appeal to the Metropolitan Board. The bill will contain some amendments with regard to the law relating to the sale of liquor, and will give increased supervision to the police in certain cases.

Some good work was done in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, the Government being very successful in their proposals. The Supply Bill for March was passed through all its remaining stages, and sent to the Legislative Council; the schedules in the Tramways Extension Bill were agreed to in committee, and the measure was reported to the House, the report being adopted. After some discussion, the second reading of the Church and Lands Bill was agreed to without division, and the bill was taken through committee, and will, however, probably be recommended. Sir HENRY PARKES' motion, affirming the expense of bringing in a bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the licensing of certain trades was carried. The bill will probably be brought in this afternoon.

Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND has, for the second time since the resignation of his seat in Parliament, been asked to allow himself to be nominated for vacant seats. The second request comes from the Clarence, the seat for which constituency is vacated by reason of the resignation of Mr. Thomas Baden. His reply to a telegram asking him to stand as a candidate is in the following terms:—"Was from home when you came; thanks for your kind offer; cannot accept at present; would be pleased to represent as nearly and long unrepresented district; and am not able to place my humble services at your disposal, but for the present must give undivided attention to a great, but straggling, Parliament." After the dispatch of this reply, Mr. Sutherland was waited upon by two deputations who represented electors of the Clarence. They urged Mr. Sutherland to allow himself to be nominated, and offered to return him free of expense. But Mr. Sutherland again declined to become a candidate at present. He told his friends, however, that it is his intention to seek a seat in Parliament at the next general election.

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We predicted that the present method of collecting tickets at the Sydney Railway Station would be found to be a mistake, and it seems that our prediction is turning out to be correct. It has been discovered that many persons have been in the habit of travelling either without tickets altogether or in carriages of a higher class than they have been entitled to use, and it is stated that Sunday night last no less than twenty offenders were detected by a single porter. Where the offence of this kind is proved, the proper course to be followed by the authorities ought to be clear enough. The railway regulations not only prohibit the travelling in a first-class carriage on a second-class ticket, but attach a penalty of £10 to the offender. Such a penalty must be held to be just one. The man who, by scheming, manages to get out of paying money is as guilty of fraud as the man who actually steals it, and a few judicial applications of that truth might have a wholesome effect on those who travel in railway carriages by paying less than is due, or without paying anything at all. The regulations bearing on the offence in question should be exhibited in all railway carriages, as in Victoria. This would probably supply a check to the class of passengers referred to. But it will probably be found that no amount of vigilance will wholly prevent the evil complained of while the present mode of collecting tickets is continued. It is to be feared that as long as fraud is possible there will be persons capable of committing it, and under the present system about the only check on fraud is the periodical inspection of the porters. On the Continent of Europe it is impossible for a second-class passenger to get into a first-class carriage; and in America fraud is equally difficult, since the tickets are collected while the train is in motion. If the American carriages were generally used on our own suburban lines the same practice could be adopted here. Under present circumstances it will probably be found that the only safe course is that of collecting the tickets in the carriages. But, instead of doing this at the last station, but one, as was formerly the custom here, it is usual in Victoria, to collect the tickets at the terminal station; the advantage of this being that the number of hands available at the terminus makes it easier to get the work done in a great deal less time. There is no system of ticket collecting to which objections may not be made; but the longer the present system is continued, the more clearly it is likely to be seen that a more objectionable one could hardly have been devised.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

VIA SUEZ, AT ALBANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALBANY, WEDNESDAY.

The R.M.S. Siam, with the incoming English mails, via Suez, arrived at King George's found this morning. The following is her list of passengers:—

For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Aitken, private J. Wharton, Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Dr. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Brown child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Payne and child, Misses Payne (8) and servant.

For SYDNEY.—Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. A. S. Fox, Mr. G. Bentin, Mr. Wodring, Miss Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Lingle infant and servant, Mr. Severs, Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Knox and three daughters, Mr. L. A. Wise, Mr. W. Hartow.

For NELSON, N.Z.—Mr. J. H. Cook.

For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. C. M. Captain, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess seven sons and one daughter.

For GELANTO.—Mr. Josephson and Mr. Robert Sanders.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Her Majesty the Queen opened Parliament on the 5th instant, with the accustomed State ceremonial. The event was favoured by Queen's weather. For a fortnight previously, and particularly on the day before the opening, there was a constant succession of dense fog; but just before noon on Thursday, the sun broke forth and shone brightly. Her Majesty looked very well; she wore miniature Crown mourning, of a less decided character than usual—a black dress, lightened by bands of white. The Queen met with a most cordial and popular reception on her way from Buckingham Palace. The Queen's Speech from the Throne was read by the Lord Chancellor. The text is as follows:—

"With much satisfaction I again resort to the advice and assistance of Parliament. My relations with all Powers continue friendly. The course of events since the prorogation has tended to furnish additional security to the maintenance of European peace, on the principles laid down in the Treaty of Berlin. Much, however, remains to be done to repair the disorders with which the late war afflicted many parts of the Turkish Empire. A convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade was concluded between my Government and the Sultan. At the close of last session, I express a hope that the treaty of Gundemuk had finally terminated the war with Afghanistan. In conformity with its provisions, my envoy and his retinue were honourably received and entertained by the Amir at Cabul. While engaged, however, in the exercise of their duty, he and those connected with the Embassy were treacherously attacked by overwhelming numbers, and after a defence, all were massacred. An outrage so intolerable called for condign chastisement; and my troops, which, pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty, either had withdrawn, or were withdrawing from the territory governed by the Amir, were ordered to retake their steps. The skill exhibited in their rapid march on Cabul and the advances on other lines of action, reflects the highest credit on the officers and men of both the British and native forces, who have shown unexampled bravery in every collision with the enemy. The abdication of the Amir and the unsettled condition of the country, render the recall of my troops impossible for the present; but the principle on which my Government hitherto acted remains unchanged. While determined upon making the frontier of the Indian Empire strong, we desire to be in friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan, and with the people of the country. My anticipations as to an early establishment of peace in South Africa have been fulfilled. 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The Commission which at the close of last session I informed you I had issued to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression throughout the United Kingdom, is pursuing its labours. In the meantime a serious deficiency in the crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against calamities with which those districts were threatened. With this view they had called on the authorities charged with the duty of administering relief to make ample preparations for the distribution of food, should such step become necessary; and have also stimulated the employment of labour by advances, on terms more liberal than prescribed by the existing law. I feel assured that you will give your sanction to the course which has been adopted when it may exceed the power entrusted by Parliament to the Executive Government. A proposal will be submitted to you for providing funds required for these exceptional advances on terms of priority, administered by the Church Temporalities Commissioners. I trust you will be able to return the consideration of the ecclesiastical code, and of the improvement of the law of bankruptcy, and other bills which will be laid before you for enlarging the powers of owners of settled land, consolidating and amending the lunacy laws, and simplifying the practices of conveyancing. I command to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and trust that the blessing of the Almighty will attend and direct your labours. There were debates in both Houses on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville criticised the foreign policy of the Government. 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A public meeting was held last night, in St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street, in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of the celebrated Scottish, Dr. Thomas Chalmers. The meeting, which filled the church, was opened by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Grant, and Dr. G. Grimes (Moderator of the General Assembly) and Dr. G. Wilson (Moderator of the Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales), Rev. Dr. Gosh, Rev. Dr. White, Rev. J. Berwick, Rev. J. G. Fraser, and Rev. Thomas Johnson.

The meeting having been constituted by devotional service, the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, A. Gillies, Roger M'Kinnon, and Robert Collier, and the Hon. S. D. Gordon, Mr. Hugh Hosack, and the Hon. John Frazer.

Letters of apology were read from Dr. G. Wilson, Rev. W. Grant, Dr. G. Grimes (Moderator of the General Assembly), and Dr. G. Wilson (Moderator of the Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales), Rev. Dr. Gosh, Rev. Dr. White, Rev. J. Berwick, Rev. J. G. Fraser, and Rev. Thomas Johnson.

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ersary of his birth, let us all give thanks to God for

the gifts he has bestowed upon us.

He was a man of the church, and he had

merely to mention the name Chalmers to bring vividly

to the minds even Thomas Chalmers, who was a man

of the world, and Ireland, as well as Scotland

the might say over the modern world), not only as a

preacher but as a scientist, philosopher, and philanthropist,

a real genius, as many said was his.

It is not often

God vouchsafes such a gift to Chalmers to a nation or

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Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

EASTER HOLIDAY REQUISITES

CAMPING OUT,
TRAVELLING,
and
PICNICKING.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY desire to bring under the notice of HOLIDAY TRAVELLERS the stock of requisites for CAMPING OUT, TRAVELLING,

PICNICKING.
Waterproof Foulard, Rugs, Waterproof Camp Sheets, fitted with Air Pillows, 2s each.

Cork Beds, 8s each
Air Beds, 8s each

Air Cushions, 8s each
Air Pillows, 8s each.

Ashante Hammocks, 1s 6d each.

Mexican Hammocks, 1s 6d each

Solid Leather Portable Toilet Case, 10s each.

Camp Sticks, 6s each

Camp Cooking Utensils, in Portable Cases, 1s each.

Camp Chairs, 2s each.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY.

G E N T L E M E N'S
INTERNATIONAL TWEED SUITS,
2 GUINEAS PER SUIT.

HOMESPUN, BANNOCKBURNS,
CHEVIOT, SALMONS, and
FANCY TWEEDS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have just received a
FOURTH SUPPLY
INTERNATIONAL
TWEED SUITS

for AUTUMN and WINTER
WEAR.

The great success of their INTERNATIONAL TWEED SUITS for the spring and summer seasons has induced D. J. and Co. to submit to their customers a new and improved
AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR,
at unrivalled value, in all the new and favourite materials.

These SUITS comprise the
Fashionable Single-breasted SAC COAT
with Vests and Trousers to match,
of Homespun, Bannockburns, Cheviot, Salmon, and
Fancy Tweeds.

the favourite colourings and mixtures.

The strength of gentlemen is directed to the quality, cut, make, and finish of our International Tweed Suits, as being of the very best description.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L
TWEED SUITS.

42s per suit, 1 in favourite Home Spun, 42s per suit.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L
TWEED SUITS.

42s per suit, 1 the best value procurable in the colour, 42s per suit.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L
TWEED SUITS.

42s per suit, 1 in choice Bannockburns, 42s per suit.

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I N T E R N A T I O N A L
TWEED SUITS.

42s per suit,

Auction Sales.

Grey Calicoes and Sheetings, Cotton Tickets, Linen Curtains, Men's Clothing, White Shirts, Juvenile Silks, Holland, Silesia India Tape, Felt Hats, Gent's Scarfs, &c.
THIS DAY (Thursday) and Friday, 18th and 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.
CHAS. MOORE & CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY, 18th and 19th instant, 27 packages of the above goods, consisting of—
70 and 72-inch green mexicans
Ditto 70 and 72-inch
85-inch mexicans and domestics
21-inch super cotton ticks
Linen lining ticks
Linen ticks
Men's black cloth and 4 yards
Men's black cloth and diagonal pants
Ditto fancy covered 3-button suit
Ditto black cloth
Ditto black cloth D. B. vests
Ditto fancy dress and sac suits
Ditto white shirts, linen front, W. and B.
Ditto ditto
Boys' and youth's tweed Creel and Rugby suits
Ditto ditto jacket
Linen ticks, 4 yards, and silesias
India tape, blocked and rolled
Men's black silk felt hats
Ditto dark red ditto, valances
Gents' and youth's Wellington and other fancy silk scarfs
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

TEWDTS, COATINGS, FLANNELS, BLUE SERGES, KERSEYMEERS.

In the Estate of Pitch and Co., Manufacturers.
In Minstrel.

CHAS. MOORE & CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 123, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th instant, at quarter to 12.

Invokes the following goods, as particularized below.

41—Lot 1—12 ends blue serges, super

42—12 ditto ditto, common

43—12 ditto ditto

44—12 ditto ditto

45—12 ditto ditto

46—12 ditto ditto

47—12 ditto ditto

48—12 ditto ditto

49—12 ditto ditto

50—12 ditto ditto

51—12 ditto ditto

52—12 ditto ditto

53—12 ditto ditto

54—12 ditto ditto

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147—12 ditto ditto

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196—12 ditto ditto

197—12 ditto ditto

198—12 ditto ditto

199—12 ditto ditto

200—12 ditto ditto

201—12 ditto ditto

202—12 ditto ditto

Government Notices.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 11th March, 1880.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of the 19th instant, for the supply, from the date of notification of acceptance until the 1st December next, of the aforesaid articles for the Public Service:—

1. Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.

2. Brushware and Brassmaking Materials.

3. Earthen, Glass, and Crockery Wares.

4. Printed forms of tender enumerating the articles required, the probable quantities and conditions of contract, and any further information may be obtained.

5. All tenders must be accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to accept the terms and conditions specified in the conditions of the contract.

6. The Government do not bind themselves to accept any tender as a whole, but reserve the right to accept or reject, in their discretion, any article or articles contained in the schedule attached.

7. In the case of the accepted tender, the contractor and his articles will be required to furnish a certificate to the effect that within fourteen days after date of acceptance, failing which the contract may either be advertised or another tender tendered, to be enclosed and marked outside "Tender for ...," as the case may require.

JAMES WATSON,

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the issue of the through return tickets will be suspended to Sydney for the Sydney International Exhibition will cease on the 31st instant.

CHAS. G. GOODHARTE,

Comptroller for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 15th March, 1880.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, having capital at his disposal, is prepared to ABSORB those requiring a temporary accommodation. Leases, leases, or reversionary interests, either in the colonies or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon by the ADVERTISER.

The ADVERTISER does not ask for a HILL OF SALE, but will advance upon ANY HILL OF SALE, or otherwise, required.

The ADVERTISER is prepared to ABSORB, in EVERY WAY.

The utmost confidence can be relied on; and all applications for money must be accompanied with REAL NAME and ADDRESS.

The ADVERTISER is prepared to ABSORB, in every way, the debts of the deceased, and to pay the debts of estates in estates.

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D. BARNETT, General Manager.

MONEY FOR INVESTMENT in good mortgaged securities.

T. SALTER, Solicitor, Hunter and High streets.

MORTGAGES—\$5000 TO LEND ON APPROVED SECURITY, AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST, IN SUMS OF FROM \$250 AND UPWARDS.

HARDIE and GORMAN,

133, Pitt-street.

TO LEND, \$5 to \$200, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. C. READ, 493, George-street.

MONEY FOR PERMANENT ADVANCE COMPANY,

134, Pitt-street.

Office hours, 9 to 5, and in the evening Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 7 to 9.

The Company advances upon ANY REASONABLE SECURITY offered, and repayments can be made at the rate, if desired.

Persons borrowing are required to give security.

20 " 15

" 30 " 20 10s

" 40 " 30

" 50 " 40

And larger amounts at the same rate.

TEN POUNDS INCOME a week for an outlay of £200.

Particulars, H. T. BROWN and Co., George-street.

UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.

OFFICES: 742, GEORGE-STREET (first floor), 3 doors from A. Horner's shop.

MONEY ADVANCED on PERSONAL and other securities.

Repayable by instalments as follows:—

1st by weekly instalments of ... 50 0 0

20 " " 0 7 6

20 " " 0 10 5

25 " " 0 11 0

30 " " 0 12 0

30 " " 0 13 0

50 " " 0 15 0

And in due proportion up to £100.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Borrowers not able to transact business during the day, these offices will be open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9.

162, GEORGE-STREET, first floor.

3 doors from A. Horner's shop.

First established in Sydney.

EDWARD PRICE.

SYDNEY, MARCH 18, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the late R. H. M. FORSTER,

OF STATE OF THE LATE R. H. M. FORSTER.

All Accounts against the above Estate are required to be sent over, addressed to the Executors, No. 187, York-street, Sydney, at once.

ADVANCE OF MONEY ON PURCHASE, without possession.

Advances upon average, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificate trade bills, &c.

Forums may be had gratis.

THOMAS MILLER, Manager.

TRUST FUNDS for investment upon mortgage.

WILLIAM COPE, Solicitor, 120, Pitt-street.

TO LEND, on Mortgage, £10,000 from 100. FORBER,

MILLS, and CO., King-street.

MONEY TO LEND on Mortgage, in various sums, on real property, and freehold property, Bills of sale repayable by instalments, or otherwise, as may be agreed.

T. S. CLIBORN, Secretary, J. C. Club.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The Booking Office

ROYAL MAIL LINE OF COACHES

from WAGGAS WAGGAS AND NARANDERA.

has been chartered from the Creation Hotel to the AUSTRALIAN HOTEL.

Where passengers are to make their arrangements, as to book further down the line than NARANDERA, as the ROYAL MAIL Line runs through to HAY.

S. W. BINNEY, Secretary Associated Collieries, March 18, 1880.

NOTICE—On and after the 12th April next, until further notice, the price of COAL delivered at the Cranes or Stith in Newcastle, from the Associated Collieries, viz.:—

Newcastle Wallend Coal Company

Co-operative Colliery

Maitland Collieries and Coal Company

Verdale Colliery.

will be as follows:—

First screened coal, 10s per ton net.

Unscreened coal, 9d per ton net.

Small coal, 8d per ton net.

By order.

WRIGHT, HAYTON, PARSONS, and CO.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Members are requested to obtain their CARDS of MEMBERSHIP as early as possible in order to prevent confusion, caused by their applying for these on the day immediately preceding the next Meeting.

T. S. CLIBORN, Secretary, J. C. Club.

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By order.

W. C. BROWN, Esq., M.L.A.

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

S. C. BROWN, Esq., M.L.A.

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

John Dawson, Esq.

Robert Chadwick, Esq.

John Hardie, Esq.

John H. Lewis, Esq.

John W. CONWAY, Manager.

Machinery.

FOR SALE, one horizontal 6-horse ENGINE and Cornish Boiler, complete. B. M. T. B. LTD., printing Press, No. 6, Model, M. H. & C. LTD.

COOPERSMITH, Brassfounder, Pinchb., Hills, Condenser, Hot Water Apparatus. W. BROWN, 67, Pitt-street.

THE SALE, NEW and SECOND-HAND Mechanical Tools, including all kinds of Wood-working Machinery, Nails Mills, Hitting Gear, Tools, and Contractors' Tools of every description. A most complete Register of the above, and a list of the principal firms in the colonies, and the adjoining countries. Apply the Office of the AUSTRALIAN ENGINEERING AND BUILDING INSTITUTE, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, 1-HORSE POWER, suitable for wood or coal cutting. Also, a double boiler BUGGY, suitable for coal or wood. Apply W. Taylor and Co., wholesale druggists, 175, Pitt-street.

THE sum of £100 given for Gentleman's Left-of-Clothes. Jewellery, &c. J. Murphy, corner of Kent-street.

Public Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TAKE NOTICE that J. ALEXANDER ORR, of number 22, Wynnside, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Ireland, and elsewhere, will appear on the last day of the present term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

TENDER will be received at this Office, until noon of the 19th instant, for the supply, from the date of notification of acceptance until the 1st December next, of the aforesaid articles for the Public Service:—

1. Brushware and Brassmaking Materials.

2. Earthen, Glass, and Crockery Wares.

3. Printed forms of tender enumerating the articles required, the probable quantities and conditions of contract, and any further information may be obtained.

4. All tenders must be accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to accept the terms and conditions specified in the conditions of the contract.

5. The Government do not bind themselves to accept any tender as a whole, but reserve the right to accept or reject, in their discretion, any article or articles contained in the schedule attached.

6. In the case of the accepted tender, the contractor and his articles will be required to furnish a certificate to the effect that within fourteen days after date of acceptance, failing which the contract may either be advertised or another tender tendered, to be enclosed and marked outside "Tender for ...," as the case may require.

JAMES WATSON,

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the issue of the through return tickets will be suspended to Sydney for the Sydney International Exhibition will cease on the 31st instant.

CHAS. G. GOODHARTE,

Comptroller for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 15th March, 1880.

Government Notices.

THE FRENCH DISTRESS RELIEF FUND.

All donations of contributing to the "French Distress Relief Fund" will be sent and remitted to the Town Hall, to receive subscriptions.

H. J. DANIEL O'CONNOR, Esq., Secy.

THE TOWN HALL FUND for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS BY THE LATE HURRICANE in NEW CALEDONIA.

Funerals.

THE FRIENDS OF MESSRS. DAVID, JOHN, WILLIAM, AND GEORGE GELLIATT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER, Mrs. GELLIATT, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Mortuary Chapel, 10, Pitt-street, (Thursdays) MORNING, at quarter-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and SONS, Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS OF MRS. MARGARET GELLIATT are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral in the same place, at quarter-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis, (Thursdays) MORNING, at quarter-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and SONS, Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS OF M. THOMAS CURRAN (also States of Native Honour) and Daughters of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Harriet; to move from his residence, No. 12, Victoria-street, on Friday, the 19th instant, at quarter-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and Sons, George-street.

THE FRIENDS OF THE late Mrs. MARGARET GELLIATT are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral in the same place, at quarter-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis, (Thursdays) MORNING, at quarter-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis, C. KINSELLA and Sons, George-street.

THE FRIENDS OF THE late BAYLIS GIBSON are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his brother, Frederick, Albany Cottage, Garden-street, on Friday, the 19th instant, at quarter-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 747, George-street South; and 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF FREDERICK AND WALTER GIBSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER, Mrs. GIBSON, on Friday, the 19th (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 747, George-street South; and 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF THE late Mr. ROBERT WILLINGALE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his residence, Smith-street, Campden, 118, (Thursdays) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 747, George-street South; and 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF THE late Mr. WALTER HAMBLIN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER, Mrs. MORROW, to move from her late residence, The Hotel Irishman Hotel, Campden, 118, (Thursdays) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Campden Cemetery. C. KINSELLA and Sons, George-street, opposite Christ Church, and Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. WALTER MORROW are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, The Hotel Irishman Hotel, Campden, 118, (Thursdays) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Campden Cemetery. C. KINSELLA and Sons, George-street, opposite Christ Church, and Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF THE late Mr. ROBERT VANDENBURG are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, the Necropolis, 118, (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 747, George-street South; and 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. JAMES AND ANN MCKEEHAN MAHONEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Emily Kate; to move from his residence, Willow Cottage, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 747, George-street South, and 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF JAMES AND ANN MCKEEHAN MAHONEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Emily Kate; to move from his residence, Willow Cottage, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 747, George-street South, and 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS OF JOHN, THOMAS, AND EMILY KELLY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved NEPHEW, Emily Kelly Mahoney; to move from the Willow Cottage, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis, J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 747, George-street South, and 118, Oxford-street.

Public Companies.

SUN FRI OFFICE Established 1714, London, 172,796. Total sum insured in 1878, £234,729.66.

Insurance effected upon almost every description of property.

A. T. WILSHIRE, Agent, 91, Pitt-street (first floor).

LION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Capital, £1,000,000. Funds, £250,000.

LOWEST RATES.

Queen's-chambers, Bridge-street.

C. J. CHILDFORD, Manager.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEWCASTLE, ESTABLISHED 1863, and incorporated by Act of Parliament.

GEORGE AND WYNARD STREETS, SYDNEY.

President:

The Hon. S. Gordon, M.L.C., Chairman.

The Hon. Sir G. W. Allen, M.L.A., Deputy-Chairman.

Hon. J. R. Watt, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman.

Hon. J. Davis, Esq., M.L.A., Medical Officer.

H. N. MacLaurin, Esq., M.D.

Medical Officer: H. N. MacLaurin, Esq., M.D.

INDEFINABLE POLICIES, Losses of Premiums, Economic Management, and Undoubted Security, are leading features of the Mutual Life Association of Australia, and the First to Free Assurance from restrictions.

J. C. REMINGTON, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

A BBOTT (style) tray BUGGIES, single and double.

KAREY, BROTHERS, importers, 252, Pitt-street.

A MERICAN BUGGIES and Phaeton, a large assortment on hand.

KAREY, BROTHERS, 252, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES, Sociables, and Express Wagons, our own make, in stock.

KAREY, BROTHERS, 252, Pitt-street.

CARRIAGES of the latest and most durable. See Exhibits Garden-street, VIAL and SON.

HORSE, Vans, and Harness for SALE, corners of Wallis and Bannister-streets, Redfern.

GOLD FISH, Gold Fish.—Just arrived.

Two Fish and Globes, 8. V. FLETCHER, Marim-

TRY SMITH'S for quality and cheapness. Tools, Iron-

mongery, Earthenware, China, and Glass, 761, George-

STITCHING TOOLS for Copper.—Wanted, a set of

Matching Tools, and the like Tools. Apply C. T. Y.

ESTATE, 12, Pitt-street.

FOOT LATHE for SALE, slide rest, Native Rose Hotel, Cleveland and Sheepish streets, Darlington.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING wanted, small or large quantities. Dawson, 52, Pitt-street.

BYCYCLE for SALE, splendid 64 patent "Premier" in capital condition. J. G. 1, Clarence-terrace St. Asprey, Redfern.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE given for ladies' and gentlemen's Left-off CLOTHING.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. MONKS' Original Nit Wardrobe, 590 (flat 42), Castlereagh-street. Note correct address, we give utmost value. Letters addressed to.

FOURTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE as the price for Dresses in the new Room, 10, Pitt-street.

FOURTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE for DRESSMAKING.

DRESSES are MADE for 14s to 20s in the Stock Book.

THOMAS BAKER, opposite Cathedral.

ECONOMIC DRESSMAKING, combining style and a perfect fit, for 14s to 20s.

A PERFECT-FITTING Costume added to the figure, and a perfect fit to the BAKER.

ANGARDOG for SALE, a splendid animal, very

EMPTY CASES for SALE, piano-foots, sizes, with or without side lining. ELYV and CO., George-street.

SHOP FITTINGS for SALE. Particulars Thompson and Henderson, 44, Erskine-street.

TANK—For SALE, cheap, 500-gallon Galvanised TANK, iron piping, stove, and sundries. 5, Cottage, London-street, Redfern.

WATER, cheap, 500-gallon Galvanised TANK, iron piping, stove, and sundries. 5, Cottage, London-street, Redfern.

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